

TWO NEW ORIENTAL PRIONIDS
OF THE GENUS MEGOPIS

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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The following descriptions are based on material from the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University and specimens sent to me by P. S. Nathan from South India. The type material is deposited in the above institution, as well as the California Academy of Sciences, the Lingnan Natural History Museum and the Forest Research Institute of Dehra Dun, U. P., India. I am indebted to Dr. P. J. Darlington for the loan of material.

Megopis (*Aegosoma*) *mediocostata* Gressitt, new species

Male: Dark reddish brown, darker on head and prothorax; pitchy black on costae, margins, sutures, parts of mandibles and apices of antennal segments; more reddish on abdomen and distinctly reddish on femora. Body very sparsely and briefly clothed with adpressed tawny hairs, somewhat longer on mesepimera and adjacent areas; first four antennal segments with fairly short curved oblique tawny hairs of subequal length on all sides; only a few scattered hairs on following segments.

Head more than one-half again as long as prothorax and broader than anterior margin of latter; irregularly granulose, more coarsely so on antennal tubercles, with a median darkened narrow smooth line; frontoclypeus impressed; eyes slightly closer above than antennal insertions, well separated from genal margins; genae finely punctured; mandibles each sharply notched beyond middle of external margin, nearly forming an accessory tooth. Antennae slightly longer than body; scape stout, densely rugose-punctate; third segment slightly arched, slender, densely granulose, a little longer than next three segments combined; fourth granulose, finely punctured at apex, as long as next two combined; fifth to last finely punctured, flattened and carinate externally. Prothorax nearly twice as broad as long (including tubercles), irregularly granulose, emarginate at middle of apex; each side with an acute tubercle at middle and with lateral margin distinct

posteriorly, though without a prominent basal angle, and obsolete anteriorly; disc concave in center and with three swellings at each side, arranged obliquely. Scutellum short and subrounded. Elytra distinctly narrowed posteriorly, finely granulose, minutely so posteriorly, subrounded apically; disc of each with two shiny raised costae; first extending only for a basal quarter, second extending from near end of basal fifth to a short distance from apex, ending suddenly, strongly raised except near its basal end. Thoracic sterna minutely granulose; abdomen micropunctulate; last abdominal sternite slightly emarginate apically. Legs long and slender; femora nearly parallel-sided, fully two-thirds as long as abdomen; last tarsal segment about as long as first three combined. Length 34 mm.; breadth 8.7 mm.

Female: Antennae flattened from apex of fourth segment, subglabrous, nine-tenths as long as body; elytra broad at humeri and strongly narrowed. Length 49.4 mm.; breadth 13.8 mm.

Holotype, male (in Calif. Acad. Sci.), ANAIMALAI HILLS, at 1300 meters, S. MADRAS, S. INDIA, June 28, 1946, P. S. Nathan; *allotopotype*, female (in Forest Research Institute), and *paratype* (in Lingnan N. H. Mus.), same data.

Differs from *M. (Aegosoma) cingalensis* (White) in being larger, less parallel-sided, darker, with the prothorax much less hairy, more tuberculate at middle of each side and less tuberculate at basal angles and more finely and densely granulose, and the elytra impunctate, densely granulose and with much abbreviated first costa and very strongly raised second costa.

Megopis (Aegolipton) piliventris Gressitt, new species

Male: Ochraceous; head and prothorax darker, pitchy; elytra testaceous except for ochraceous bases, costae and sutural margins and blackish outer margins; antennae pitchy basally, becoming reddish from apex of third segment; legs slightly reddish ochraceous. Body clothed with fine erect pale golden tawny hairs except for glabrous elytra.

Head one-half again as long as, and distinctly narrower than, prothorax, distinctly granulose, sparsely or irregularly punctured behind eyes and on genae, subrugose beneath, with a fine smooth median line on dorsum; frons and vertex each transversely rounded-concave; clypeus emarginate apically, making labrum subelliptical; eyes distinctly closer above than antennal insertions, widely separated from genal margins, distant beneath; mandibles each with an inner basal emargination, forming a posteriorly delimited tooth. Antennae eighth-ninths as long as body, not very stout, fringed beneath to about seventh segment; scape gradually but

sub-irregularly thickened, granulose; third segment as long as next three combined, granulose-punctate, more feebly so distally; fourth to sixth rather smooth with a few shallow punctures; seventh to last irregularly sculptured or rugose-punctate; last superficially divided and with a group of short erect hairs at apex. Prothorax more than one-half again as broad as long; each side with lateral margin well defined and bearing three teeth; median and posterior teeth more pronounced and acute; disc subeven, granulose to rugose at sides and shallowly punctured in center. Scutellum rounded behind, finely punctured. Elytra somewhat narrowed posteriorly, subrounded apically; disc of each covered with low granules and bearing four low costae, the outer two very indistinct, the inner two uniting at beginning of apical fifth, then separating again immediately with inner branch going towards suture obliquely, and outer branch apparently fusing with third. Ventral surfaces finely punctured, more sparsely so on abdomen. Legs flattened; hind femora about one-half as long as abdomen; last hind tarsal segment not quite as long as first three combined. Length 43 mm.; breadth 10.3 mm.

Female: Inner notch of mandible not evident; antennae three-fourths as long as body, basal segments with a few scattered hairs beneath; prothorax with lateral teeth longer and more slender; elytra with first two costae not united, but with a suggestion of a transverse connection; fifth abdominal sternite deeply and obtusely emarginate apically. Length 46.8 mm.; breadth 12.7 mm.

Holotype, male (in Museum of Comparative Zoölogy), MT. ANGKA, at 2150 meters, SIAM, March, 1933, Asiatic Primate Expedition; *allotopotype*, female (in Lingnan N. H. Mus.), same data.

Differs from *M. (Aegolipton) marginalis* (Fabr.) in being larger, more even and flattened above, paler, with shorter and smoother antennae, distinctly toothed prothorax and longer elytra.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGY

The ninth International Congress of Entomology will be held at Amsterdam, The Netherlands from August 17 to 24, 1951. Those who are planning to attend should obtain from the Secretariat of the IXth International Congress of Entomology, 136 Rapenburgerstraat, Amsterdam, The Netherlands a preliminary application for membership in order to insure the receipt of all circulars concerning the Congress.—PAUL D. HURD, JR.